

Mohave County Miner.

VOL. IX.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, SEPTEMBER 12, 1891.

NO. 45.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE MOHAVE MINER.

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KINGMAN, ARIZONA.

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ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Atlantic & Pacific R. R.
(WESTERN DIVISION.)

TIME TABLE, NO. 30,
IN EFFECT
SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1891.

CONNECTIONS.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
No. 3.	No. 1.		No. 2.	No. 4.
1:45 a.	3:40 a.	Albuquerque	12:20 a.	3:20 a.
7:30 a.	9:25 a.	Coolidge	6:50 a.	10:35 a.
8:11 a.	10:15 a.	Wingate	6:05 a.	10:10 a.
8:35 a.	10:40 a.	Gallup	5:35 p.	9:40 p.
10:32 a.	1:05 p.	Navajo Springs	3:08 p.	11:50 p.
11:47 a.	2:42 p.	Holbrook	1:27 p.	6:03 p.
12:51 p.	4:05 p.	Winslow	12:00 m.	4:50 p.
2:40 p.	7:21 p.	Flagstaff	5:50 a.	2:35 p.
3:25 p.	9:00 p.	Williams	7:25 a.	1:00 p.
7:32 p.	11:50 p.	Prescott Junction	4:15 a.	10:15 p.
9:30 p.	1:00 a.	Peach Springs	2:10 a.	8:45 a.
11:31 p.	4:43 a.	Kingman	11:31 a.	6:10 a.
1:45 a.	7:35 a.	Needles	8:30 p.	3:20 a.
3:40 a.	10:17 a.	Feuer	6:32 p.	1:31 a.
5:45 a.	3:56 p.	Daggett	1:04 p.	8:27 a.
9:10 a.	4:20 p.	Bartow	12:40 p.	8:00 a.
	7:40 p.	Mohave	9:40 a.	

ALBUQUERQUE—A. T. & S. F. R. R. for all points East and South.

PRESOTT JUNCTION—Prescott & Arizona Central Railway for Fort Whipple and Prescott.

BARTOW—California Southern Railway for Los Angeles, San Diego and other Southern California points.

MOHAVE—Southern Pacific for San Francisco, Sacramento and Northern California points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

No change is made by sleeping car passengers between San Francisco and Kansas City, or San Diego, Los Angeles and San Chicago.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Heretofore inaccessible to tourists, now easily reached by taking this line, via Peach Springs, and a stage line from thence of but twenty-three miles. This Canyon is the Grandest and Most Wonderful of Nature's works.

Stop off at Flagstaff, and hunt Deer, Bear and Wild Turkey in the magnificent pine forests of the San Francisco mountains, or visit the ancient ruins of the Ojave and Cliff Dwellers.

D. B. ROBINSON, W. A. HISELL.
Gen'l Mgrs. Gen'l Pass. Agent
F. T. BERRY, Gen'l Agent.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.

An Act to Enforce the Attendance Upon Public Schools.

SECTION 1. Every parent, guardian or other person in the Territory of Arizona, having control or charge of a child or children, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send such child or children to a public school for a period of at least twelve weeks in each school year, at least six weeks of which shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the Board of School Trustees of the school district in which such parents or guardians reside, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that the bodily or mental condition of such child or children has been such as to prevent his, her or their attendance at school, or application to study for the period required, or that such child or children are taught in a private school or at home in such branches of learning taught in primary schools, or have already acquired the ordinary branches of learning taught in the public schools; provided, in case a public school shall not be taught for the period of twelve weeks, or any part thereof, during the year, within two miles by the nearest traveled road, of the residence of any person within the school district he or she shall not be liable to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of School Trustees of each school district in the Territory, on or before the first Monday in September of each year, to furnish the Principal of each public school taught in each district, with a list of children residents in the school district between the ages of eight and fourteen years, said list to be taken from the report of the School Census Marshal.

At the beginning of each school month thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Principal of each school in such district, to report to the Board of School Trustees of such district, the names of all children attending school during the previous school month. When it shall appear, at the expiration of two school months, to the Board of School Trustees, that any parent, guardian or other person having charge or control of any child or children, shall have failed to comply with the provisions of this Act, the Board shall cause the clerk of the Board of Trustees to serve notice upon such parents, guardians or other persons; and if within ten days after service of such notice, such parent, guardian or other person shall have failed to furnish the Board of Trustees with good and sufficient reasons for non-compliance with the law, the Board shall cause demand to be made upon such parent, guardian or other person for the amount of the penalty hereinafter provided; when, if such parent, guardian or other person shall neglect or refuse to pay the same within ten days after the making of said demand, the Board shall commence proceedings in the name of the school district for the recovery of the fine hereinafter provided before any Justice of the Peace in the precinct in which said school district is located; or if there be no Justice of the Peace therein, then before the nearest Justice of the Peace in the county.

SEC. 3. Any parent, guardian or other person having control or charge of any child or children failing to comply with the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars for the first offense, nor less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars for the second and each subsequent offense, besides the costs of collection.

SEC. 4. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Board of School Trustees of any school district in this Territory that the parents, guardians or other persons having control and charge of any child or children in attendance upon the public school of said district, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, are unable to procure suitable books, stationery, etc., the same to be paid for out of the funds of said school district in the same way that other claims against the school district are now allowed and paid; provided that all books, stationery etc., purchased under the provisions of this Act shall be deemed the property of the school district, to be under the care and control of the school trustees when not in actual use.

SEC. 5. All fines collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the county treasury on the account of the county school fund.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the County Superintendent of Public Schools in each county in this Territory to cause this law to be published in some newspaper in his county, if there be one, four consecutive times annually for a period of two years, the expense of such publication to be allowed and paid out of the general school fund of the county. The Board of School Trustees in each school district shall cause to be posted annually for a period of two years in three public places in their district, notices of the requirements and penalties of this Act.

SEC. 7. To give full force and effect to the provisions of this Act, Principals of schools are allowed, as a last resort, to employ corporal punishment; provided that in no case shall such punishment be inflicted within one hour from the commission of the offense, and provided further, that in no case must kicks or cuffs be employed, nor blows directed to any part of the body susceptible of injury.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1st, 1889. This bill remained with the Governor ten days, Sundays excluded, and the Legislature having been in session during that time, became a law the second day of April, A. D., 1889.

N. O. MURPHY,
Secretary of Territory.

A Balloonist's Fall.

Prof. Howard, the daring young balloonist, who made an excellent ascension in this city a few weeks ago, met with a sad fate in Guymas on Sunday morning last. At ten o'clock he made an ascension, but when the balloon had reached a height of about 400 feet it caught fire. He cut loose the parachute and started on his descent but when about 200 feet from the ground the burning fragments from the balloon dropped onto the parachute which caused it to catch and throw him out of the trapeze. In the fall he struck against the cornice of a house and then fell upon a pile of old lumber. When he struck the lumber a rusty spike pierced his breast, causing internal hemorrhage and he died at 6 p. m.

Howard was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and A. J. Tuttle, an employe of the Sonora railroad was delegated to look after the affairs of the unfortunate aerialist.—Nogales Herald.

A considerable quantity of the finest raisins that were ever put upon any market are being put up in this valley this season. The business seems to be remarkably successful here from the fact that the berry grows large and the drying season is almost entirely free from rains, so that the curing process is perfect. It is a safe business, too, as the market is always regular and sure and rapidly extending in the east and would pay well at a very much less figure than this product is now commanding at first hands.—Phoenix Herald.

The Lyons & Campbell cattle company are about to finish one of the largest sales of steer cattle ever made from a western range. In July they shipped 2,000 head; August 9th, 1884; August 25th, 1886, and will ship this week 1,000 head more, making a total of 7,440 head for one season, worth upwards of \$75,000. Grant county has the resources as well as climate, and they are rapidly coming to the front; stay at home, you are all right—Silver City Enterprise.

Arizona Diamonds.

A late Washington exchange has the following interesting item on Arizona's "star dust":

"The geologists have studied with a good deal of curiosity the specimens of star dust brought from Arizona by Prof. Foote. The Arizona man who had the claim to sell, represented that he had found a vein of 'native iron,' two miles long and forty yards wide. Prof. Foote went out to see 'the vein' for some capitalists, and found that a meteor had struck there. He found a piece of 201 pounds, with holes through it in three places. That piece was brought to Washington for the scientists to look at. The Professor also found another chunk weighing 154 pounds. In a distance of about two miles there were picked 131 small pieces. These fragments constituted 'the vein of native iron.' Prof. Foote's theory is that a meteor of about 600 pounds burst over the locality and scattered its fragments.

But the meteoric character of the specimen isn't what gives it its chief interest. The fragments were sent to Philadelphia to be cut into and examined. Chisels were ruined and it was only with great difficulty that the cutting was done. Then an emery wheel was applied to polish the surface, and it went to pieces. Close inspection showed that inside the meteor was studded with small black diamonds, worth nothing for shirt studs, but genuine diamonds to the scientists. These diamonds which came from the stars, cut into glass. They are even harder than white diamonds, and in fact, are the hardest form known. Besides containing these little diamonds, the meteoric mass is about three per cent nickel. The composition is nearly that which the Government is using under the name of the new warships. This is only the second time in geological history that diamonds have been found in a meteor. Several years ago a mass fell in Russia, and traces of diamonds were found in it. Some granules were collected and treated with acid. They turned into a small white diamond."

The Pennsylvania has just begun the building of a monster locomotive at its shops in Altoona, Pa. An Altoona paper says it will be about three times as long as the average locomotive, will have two sets of driving wheels, one set being in front and one set of pony wheels being under the pilot. The wheels will be under trucks, so that the locomotive can go around curves. Two firemen will be necessary to supply the coal. The locomotive, it is alleged, will be powerful enough to haul a train of freight cars a mile in length.

"Mr. Johnson," said one Syracuse man to another, "you are an old sardine packed in molasses and I wouldn't give you room to die on my land!" Mr. Johnson took the case to court, and has just bought a \$600 trotter on the verdict the jury gave him. Always refer to a man as a gentleman, and offer him your whole door yard as a dying bed.—Exchange.

The game law of this territory provides that elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep and mountain goats may be killed from October 1st to February 1st. Partridges, wild turkey, geese, brant, swan, curlew, plover, snipe, quail and duck from September 1st to March 1st. Prairie chickens or pinnated grouse are protected to 1892. The capture of fish by means of nets or explosives is forbidden.

Charles Foreman caught a fine buck with a lariat, at the Cottonwoods, a few weeks ago. He placed his cattle brand on the animal and turned him loose. The man who shoots that deer may get into trouble if caught with the hide having Foreman's brand on it.—Florence Enterprise.

Swiss soldiers are hereafter to be provided with a pocketknife with four blades which besides rendering ordinary service is to do occasional duty as a ramrod to the new rifle, and as an opener to tinned provisions.

A watch manufacturer, of Liverpool, has invented a lever watch that only requires winding once every eight days.

Rats may readily be induced to jump or drop into any receptacle, especially if it affords them adequate concealment, and they do this without one lingering suspicion of their inability to reach the only existing outlet when the time for retreat approaches. Thus traps on this principle may readily be designed, and are obviously preferable to our rat traps where the vermin are numerous. This method was thus explained by our correspondent, who spoke of the traps as being "most successfully used in Burmah where the rats are a perfect pest." The jar trap was set for three nights. On the first occasion I saw twenty-three rats turned out. The second night only nine rats were caught. The trap was then put away for weeks, when it was again successfully used, but I am unable to say to what extent it then succeeded. The common Pegu jar, I used was about one and one-half or two feet deep, and fourteen or fifteen inches broad, and a hole was punched in the shoulder just large enough for a rat to enter. There was a out six or seven inches of paddy (rice in husks) in the jar which was buried to within eight inches of the top. The mouth of the jar was then closed with a board and a stone. A quantity of old timber joints and straw were in the outhouse, and no end of rat holes everywhere around. I incline to the opinion that my blue-legged Burmah servant very 'judiciously' punched the hole with an old nail and a hammer, for though it was by no means regular or quite round (it seemed at first sight too small), it just admitted a hungry rat. I do not think the rats, after they had eaten all the grain, could have gotten through the hole, they seemed so filled out; otherwise, with such a lot in the jar, some could have got to the hole and pulled through, I imagine. A moving mass of frightened, screaming rats is a bad 'taking off' for a jump, I admit, but an old fellow now and then might have hit the hole. I doubt if he could, however, have got through." It is important in traps of this kind, however, to see that the inside of the vessel is so smooth as to afford no foothold for the rats, or they will readily escape by climbing the sides.—London Field.

An Independence, Mo., dispatch dated Sept. 5th says: An expedition is being fitted out here by James B. Cusenberry, a wealthy miner, to go to the southern part of Arizona in search of the "lost mine," a marvelously rich mine worked a century or more ago by the Spaniards, but who were driven away by the hostiles. He formerly lived in that region, and while chasing a deer through the mountains near Arivica some years ago, ran across the mine and examined some of the quartz on the dump, which he found to be of a very fine quality of ruby quartz. He had not heard of the "lost mine" at that time, and supposed it to be an abandoned mine. Two years ago he met United States Judge Barnes, who told him the story of the mine; how it had been worked a century or two ago by the Spaniards and their being driven away by the savages. Charts showing its location were preserved, which were found years ago among some church papers in Spain. They were brought to this country by a Jesuite priest, in 1887, who located a large amount of bullion, but could not find the mine. Mr. Cusenberry is satisfied the mine he found was the right one. The party will leave here in October.

Artificial fuel for locomotives is to be used by the Southern Pacific company. According to the San Francisco Enquirer: "A plant for the manufacture of artificial fuel brick from coal dust and asphaltum has been purchased in England and is now being set up in San Francisco. It will cost \$75,000 and have a capacity of five tons of brick per hour. At present coal is a very large item of expense to the Southern Pacific company, it being nearly all brought from Victoria by steamer. The use of this fuel is said to have been quite successful in England, and the experiment of the Southern Pacific company will be watched with interest."

Japan has 2,000 newspapers. Not a single journal existed there twenty-five years ago.